

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 24.73d.
On Demand 24.73d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
December 29. 31.

October 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 83 71

October 19, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 69 75

7780 日四初月九

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

伍華通 號九十月英港電

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
RS. PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RIGA GULF ACTIONS.

A Russian Battleship Sunk.
London, October 18.

A Russian wireless official message states:—In a naval battle in the Gulf of Riga the Russian battleship *Sleva* was sunk.

Details of the Naval Fight.
London, October 18.

A Russian wireless official message states:—The enemy completely occupies Osel Island. We destroyed everything of military utility. The enemy penetrated the Riga Gulf after depriving us of the control of the Irbe Channel. They have pressed back our patrols to Moon Sound. Our battleship, the *Grzadzien* and the *Sleva*, and the cruiser *Bayan*, engaged the enemy and drove back his vanguard. Our ships engaged the principal fighting units, including two Dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfürst type. The enemy's artillery outranged that of our old ships which have defended the entrance for a considerable time, doing severe damage and forcing their retirement. The *Sleva* received several hits beneath the waterline. Nearly all the crew were saved. Our coast batteries at the entrance of Moon Sound dispersed torpedo boats attempting to approach our ships. Afterwards an enemy Dreadnought was put out of action by our batteries. Another detachment of our Naval Fleet at Moon Sound kept back attacks from the north. Simultaneously a great number of aircraft dropped many bombs on our ships and harbours. The enemy landed small detachments at Dago Island. Our fire forced them to return to their ships. Subsequently an enemy cruiser and Dreadnought bombarded the landing place. Patrols report that fifty-five ships are in the neighbourhood of Osel and Dago Islands.

German Captures.
London, October 18.

A German wireless official message says:—The captures up to the present at Osel Island number ten thousand prisoners. Only a few hundred escaped from Moon Island. We also captured fifty guns. Portions of our naval forces advanced through mine fields as far as the southern exit of the Great Moon Sound, where, after a short engagement, twenty Russian warships retired. We silenced batteries at Moon Island and the E. German coast. Our naval units in the eastern portion of Kissaerwick are barring the passage to the west.

Moon Island Captured.
London, October 18.

A German official message says:—We have captured Moon Island.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London Regiment's Successful Raid.

London, October 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Men of the London Regiment successfully raided last night in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were killed and taken prisoner. Our casualties were light. Hostile artillery is active south of the Ypres-Coudekerke Canal, in the neighbourhoods of Zonnebeke and Broedseinde.

More Aerial Activity.
London, October 18.

A French communiqué says:—Enemy aeroplanes last night re-bombed Nancy. There were civilian victims. Six German aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday, five of which fell uncontrollably into their own lines. French air squadrons freely bombed railway stations, factories and numerous munition depots and bivouacs.

A German Reprisal.
London, October 18.

A German wireless official message states:—As a reprisal for the attack on Frankfort we re-bombed Nancy.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

London, October 18.

The President of Portugal was received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace to-day. His Majesty returned the call at the Portuguese Legation and subsequently luncheoned with the President at the Palace. Lord Lansbury gives a dinner in honour of the President to-night.

ANOTHER GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

London, October 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Belgian *Dagblad* reports that German sailors at Ostend last week mutinied and refused to board the submarines. An officer was thrown into the sea and about thirty of the mutineers were arrested, handcuffed and sent to Bruges.

AMERICA AT WAR.

Six Naval Casualties.

London, October 18.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Admiral Sims reports that a submarine in the war zone on Tuesday torpedoed an American destroyer. One man was killed and five were wounded. The damaged vessel reached port.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCES.

London, October 18.

The Inter-Allied conference of Parliamentarians, now sitting in Paris, deals chiefly with commercial matters and must not be confused with the great Inter-Allied conference which before long assembles at Paris to discuss the whole political and military situation. Hitherto the American Government has held aloof from direct political association with the Allies, but now it is reconsidering its attitude and is likely to participate in the conference.

THE TEA MARKET OUTLOOK.

London, October 18.

The Times says that owing to the heavy increase of shipments to the United Kingdom since the summer, the situation in respect to tea stocks will be greatly improved in the near future. The new scheme for the control of supplies which Lord Brougham is preparing whereby the Government will buy at Calcutta and Colombo, and ship at High Book rate, should go far to meet the difficulties due to advanced freight.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MRS. BESENT'S CASE.

Spirited Defence of Her Release.

London, October 17.

In dealing with the question of the release of Mrs. Besant and associates, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu quoted the answer given to the question in the Legislative Council on September 5 and proceeded to say:—Afterwards the Raj received assurances from influential sources with reference to Mrs. Besant's conduct, which they considered satisfactory and therefore decided to recommend to the Madras Government the removal of the restrictions on Mrs. Besant and her colleagues as they regarded their retention not necessary in view of the altered situation created. The Viceroy received a telegram from Mrs. Besant assuring him that she was ready to co-operate in obtaining a calm atmosphere during my visit. I would remind the House that although Mrs. Besant has been dealt with by the Government of Madras, her sphere of influence and action extended to other Provinces. The removal of these restrictions was thus of more than provincial interest. The course followed in no wise implied any criticism of the action originally taken by the local Government, which was, in fact, approved by the Raj and has never been questioned by me.

Replying to Mr. Joynson Hicks' adjournment speech, Mr. Montagu said that after the very complete account of the circumstances given in the afternoon, he had very little to defend or justify. He said:—The circumstances leading to the internment of Mrs. Besant are not in dispute. I say again that the action of the Government of Madras was justified and approved by the Raj and approved and defended here by my predecessor. My honourable friend has got hold of a rumour that on entering office I called for a report from the Government of Madras. There is a certain element of truth about the matter, but he has deduced from that that I wanted to review their decision. It was not for that purpose at all. My predecessor had said that he would consider laying papers and it was necessary to carry out that consideration. The papers were incomplete and with a view to laying those papers, and only for that purpose, to help me in defence, if defence were necessary, I asked for complete papers. And that is the whole truth of that. But when the announcement of August 20 was made, which, in my view, made a new suggestion, I suggested to the Viceroy not to release Mrs. Besant, but that he should consider the release of all people who had been dealt with for unconstitutional agitation in connection with reforms. Do you suggest it is wrong that I should convey to the Viceroy the suggestion that a relaxation of those restrictions might be considered? The Viceroy acted as a statesman of Lord Chelmsford's courage and firmness would set with his Government and entirely on his own responsibility. The situation was this:—A large amount of agitation had been going on in India because there was a demand for an announcement of policy, and the announcement was not forthcoming. The House knows that the Raj had been pressing for an announcement of policy for some months, and the announcement is made—an announcement with which we are all in complete accord. The Raj thinks the announcement will lead to a cessation of that agitation and that everybody concerned will lay their heads together to work out the policy, which results from that announcement, and therefore a new situation occurs. It is not a question of reversing former policy, but a question of seeing whether circumstances will allow a relaxation of the restrictions. The justification therefor wholly depends on whether the people freed of restriction will not offend again. Justification depends on whether they have assurances or not which will lead them to believe that they will not offend. The Raj told the Legislative Council, and authorised me to tell the House, that they have received such assurances. My honourable friend says he has evidence of a recrudescence of those practices. I have not. My honourable friend does not suggest that I tell the Raj that I question whether the assurances are satisfactory; they must be the best judges of that, and every evidence I have on the matter shows that the announcement of policy which has been taken in concert between the Cabinet here and the Raj has had that tranquilising effect. The evidence shows that Mrs. Besant and her friends, who are at present a portion of the problem only, are willing to participate in the discussions and deliberations which arise. Therefore her release was assured. This has been done by the Raj and, if it is not impudent for me to say so, I think they acted in a wise and statesmanlike manner. The only thing I need to add is in reference to two appeals which the member for Bradford made, the first on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community. The Viceroy has already stated—and he and I are acting all the way together—that the views of the Anglo-Indian community will, of course, be considered during the coming consideration of the whole problem. It would be monstrous if it were not, for, after all, they have played an enormous part, in building up the material prosperity of India. As regards the Home Rule policy, that is what we are going to discuss in India. I am not going to make any further pronouncement beyond the announcement made on August 20. This is the policy of His Majesty's Government and the policy of the Viceroy and his Government. The steps to be submitted, for carrying it out will result from our deliberations in India. If the Member will refresh his memory by again reading that announcement, he will see that many of the dangers he anticipates are safeguarded by the very words of that pronouncement. The policy was carefully drawn up after prolonged deliberation and all we ask is (I am not taking about people actively disloyal) that all those people who in different ways and directions are anxious for the well-ordered progress of India towards the end which is declared in that pronouncement, will proceed together to the discussion of this matter eventually in full publicity, in order that we may lay the foundations of future uninterrupted progress and get out of the way agitation which has been aroused in other circumstances by the action of the Raj. That seems to me a step which no one in the House is entitled to quarrel with.

Mr. Faber asked what was the view of Mr. Montagu's predecessor regarding the release of Mrs. Besant.

Mr. Montagu:—That question has not arisen. Mrs. Besant was interned because she conducted a particular agitation and advocated in a particular way her policy during a time when there was no alternative policy in the field. There is an alternative policy in the field now, and it is the policy of the Government of whom I am the spokesman. It is well known that that policy up to its last stages was partly the work not only of the Raj but of my predecessor. That policy was ultimately announced two or three weeks after his unfortunate resignation, when it was announced that the Raj had reviewed the situation and the new circumstances

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MRS. BESENT'S CASE.

They did not go back on what had been previously done; they had knowledge of these grievances, and they asked:—Are we justified in relaxing these restrictions because we now believe the evils will not return again? Upon that subject, much to my regret, my predecessor had no opportunity of expressing an opinion.

Other Points of the Debate.

London, October 17.

On the adjournment, Mr. Joynson Hicks said the point was whether the release of Mrs. Besant was likely to conduce to peace and quietness in India. During the past two or three years, Mrs. Besant had made speeches and issued writings which, in the opinion of the Viceroy, were "exceedingly detrimental to the peace and well-being of India." Every other section of the Indian community agreed to abstain from political agitation, but Mrs. Besant persisted.

Lord Pentland came to the conclusion that her activities must be stopped, and he believed with the assent of the Viceroy, he beat for her. Lord Pentland asked for a promise to stop propaganda during the war, but this was refused, and she also declined to allow her writings in her paper to be censored. Then she was integrated. It was now perfectly clear that when Mr. Montagu came to office he telegraphed something to India; though possibly he did not order her release he suggested the idea to the Raj from this side and Mrs. Besant was released and since then had been going about India stirring up agitation and openly declaring that she made no conditions in regard to her release. Mr. Joynson Hicks asked Mr. Montagu for a statement that he was not going to India with the idea of preparing Home Rule for India and that he was not in sympathy with the extremists.

Sir John D. Bee said the advanced party had never regarded him as one of their warm supporters, but he confessed he did not know what good Mr. Joynson Hicks' speech would do on the contrary, he felt it would do much harm. What did he want? Until Mrs. Besant and her friends again offended it was impossible for the Raj to cancel the release. He disapproved of Mrs. Besant as heartily as Mr. Joynson Hicks; he wished she could be deported, but he felt that Lord Chelmsford ought as far as possible to be supported by the House. The Raj were responsible for the internment and the release. Lord Chelmsford shouldered the responsibility and some of the strongest opponents of the advanced party thought that Lord Chelmsford had probably good reason for what he had done and ought to be supported. The Government-in-Council thought that some reconciliation was necessary, as this new policy had been announced. If they were going to have the whole Congress party in a state of ferment, protesting against the internment of Mrs. Besant, there could be no fairer opportunity for the new departure. He urged the House not to countenance the very great difficulties which Mr. Montagu would meet.

Mr. Yate strongly criticised the phrase "alternative policy" used by Mr. Montagu in relation to Mrs. Besant. He said she had preached sedition from one end of India to the other, yet Mr. Montagu had described her policy as alternative. All the Governors of the Provinces were agreed in regarding the mischief Mrs. Besant had wrought, and a great mistake had been made by not deporting her.

After further brief discussion, the House adjourned.

GRATITUDE TO OUR ARMIES.

London, October 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Page Croft asked when the House would have an opportunity of recording its gratitude to the armies of the Empire for their heroism in successive victories with the Allies since July, 1916.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was intended that a resolution on the question should be moved by the Prime Minister on October 29. Its terms would be announced in a day or two.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, October 18.

For the week ending October 14, the number of vessels arriving at French ports was 855 and the sailings 749. One vessel over and one under 1,000 tons were sunk, and five were unaccountably attacked.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, October 18.

An Egyptian official message states:—The Arabs early in October successfully raided railway communications north of Medina.

BASINGSTOKE BY-ELECTION.

London, October 18.

Mr. Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, has been adopted as the official party candidate for Basingstoke.

A MAN-POWER QUESTION.

London, October 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Yate asked how many men Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus had furnished. Mr. H. H. Aspinwall replied that it would not be in the public interest to give the figures, but there was no reason for dissatisfaction at the position.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

London, October 18.

The President of Portugal, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said:—This terrible conflict has already made two of the oldest Allies closer Allies than ever. My country was always certain as to what would be the end and through good and evil Portugal will continue with the Allies. What I say on a recent visit to the battlefield, and what Sir Douglas Haig's splendid troops are doing makes me more certain than ever of our sure victory. The President expressed much satisfaction at the cordiality shown to him by their Majesties the King and Queen and by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

TELEGRAMS.

(See also "The Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 17.

Silver is quoted at 43.18. The demand is limited, and the Market is quiet.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:

America and the War.

Washington, October 7.—President Wilson on Saturday sent a message to Congress which will be read upon the adjournment of that body tomorrow, in which he announces that the needs of the Army and Navy have been met in a manner assuring the effectiveness of the American arms.

He also states that the war-making department of the Government has been equipped through congressional action with all of the powers necessary to make the action of the nation in the present struggle effective.

British Admiralty Co-operates

With U. S.

Washington, October 7.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, has made a statement regarding the complete co-operation of the British Admiralty with the naval authorities of the United States since the outbreak of the war, and characterises the spirit of the Admiralty as one of perfect openness and frankness in co-operation. He states that the Admiralty has given the American government access to every bit of information which it possesses regarding submarine, and has opened every door to Admiral Sims and his colleagues.

U. S. Constructing 20,000

Battle Aeroplanes.

Washington, October 7.—Mr. Baker, Secretary of the War Department, announces that the 20,000 aeroplanes of every type, recently authorised, are now actually under construction.

Trained aviators, thoroughly equipped for service, will be

ready to command them when they are completed.

More Revelations.

New York, October 8.—Testimony, published in connection with the State Department's representations to the Bilo Pasha peace negotiations shows that Bilo brought representations that Germany was ready to conclude a separate peace with France on the following terms: the cession

**WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.**

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE.

STARK-MCLEOD.—On the 17th October at the Union Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, George Stark, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stark, of Edinburgh, to Edith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. M. McLeod, of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

OUR FIGHTERS.

If the war has taught us one thing it is that the true fighting spirit of our forefathers is as much alive to-day as ever it was. In past wars we have relied on our old Regular Army to see us through, plus a sprinkling of volunteers who could not resist the call to arms. But in this titanic struggle, the whole of our manhood has entered the lists and, after a few months of training, the young men of the nation have taken their places in the trenches and fought in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of the race. The old Army has very largely been wiped out, but the men of the new armies have shown that they are made of the same fine stuff and when the emergency presents itself they are more than equal to it. And though the Navy has not had the same opportunities for showing its fighting powers, such actions as have come its way have been conspicuous for the same gallantry and bravery when in face of great danger and, at times, overwhelming odds.

Much has been said and written of this unquenchable spirit of the men of our Navy and Army, but nothing that has been uttered or printed can sufficiently praise these heroes who have willingly and cheerfully taken up the burdens of Empire. That the efforts of our sailors and soldiers are recognised and appreciated in the highest quarters has been shown time and again during the war, witness the fine tributes frequently paid them by His Majesty and the leading men of the Empire. Now, so a telegram says, both Houses of Parliament are to record, in a vote, their appreciation of the gallantry of the forces on sea and land as an expression of the country's immeasurable debt to our fighting men. This, it is pointed out, is an unprecedented step, but we are sure that the whole Empire will agree that the circumstances more than justify the departure from customary practice. For over three years now, our soldiers and sailors have been engaged in the bitterest war in history; they have never for one moment flinched or swerved aside from the path of duty and honour; they have borne the heaviest burden of the day with a cheery confidence which is a sure prelude to eventual victory; and to-day they are more than ever animated with a determined resolve to see the thing through, cost what it may. We all know how, in the recent battles in Flanders, despite the most terrible weather conditions, our gallant soldiers have entered into the fighting with a zest and an enthusiasm that spells success; they have eagerly snatched the long-sought opportunity of getting to grips with the enemy in open combat; and the only difficulty our officers have experienced has been to restrain the men in attack. Incidents have happened which show that they have gone forth in face of overwhelming preponderant opposition, not fearing to face the enemy's concentrated fire or even death itself. They have had but one purpose—to do their individual and collective "bit" because of a deep-rooted conviction in the fundamental justice of our cause. That is the spirit which is winning the war for us and making the future brighter and more secure for the coming generations. As Mr. Lloyd George well expressed it in his message to Sir Douglas Haig, who is justly the soul of the Army, these fighting men of ours have shown skill, courage and tenacity commanding the grateful admiration of the peoples of the Empire and filling the enemy with alarm.

In the vote which is to be moved in Parliament our naval men have not been forgotten. Though less prominently in the picture than our soldiers, they have nevertheless played a noble and most inspiring part in this war. All too often we overlook what their control of the seas has meant for the Mother Country and the whole Empire, but it is the fact that their grand work has saved us from defeat and starvation. Our first and most essential line of defence, the Navy has played its part magnificently. And day after day, and night after night, our sailors keep their quiet vigil on the seas, waiting for an enemy which fears to fight, ever-ready for battle. The honour of the Empire is due to these soldiers and sailors of ours who are keeping the flag of liberty and freedom flying, and it is only fitting that we should let them know through Parliament that their noble and self-sacrificing efforts are being watched with pride and high confidence by those who are not called upon to share in the glorious work.

The Situation in Greece.

After the prolonged agitation and irritation caused by the duplicity of ex-King Constantine the fall in Greek political affairs has of late been particularly striking and has afforded a very marked contrast to the stormy period referred to. In fact, since "Tino" retired to the solace of the Alps Greek affairs have slipped very much into the background. True, the somewhat flamboyant proclamation issued by "Tino's" successor, in which the actions of the young King's deposed father were referred to in laudatory terms—strangely inappropriate on the occasion—caused a mild flutter at the time but since then Greece has been in no way conspicuous so far as the war situation is concerned. It is, or rather was, understood that she had entered into hostilities against the Bulgarians, but, if so, her exploits have not been particularly meritorious or we should have heard of them long ago. One of the latest telegrams however, lifts the veil somewhat and reveals what is now taking place in the land of the Hellenes. From what is reported it would appear that M. Venizelos and his colleagues—all tried and tested adherents of the cause of the Allies—have the situation well in hand; so much so, indeed, that they now find time to visit upon the mischief-makers of the early days of the war the reward that is long since due to them. A Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry, we read, has recommended trial by the High Court of members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, with the exception of Admiral Coundouriotis for "acts of illegality." This is surely a very mild way of expressing what to all observers were acts of the grossest perfidy, as indeed the several counts of the indictment abundantly bear out.

The Charges.

Against the notorious Skouloudis—who when Premier played the part of the lackey to "Tino" with a completeness that could not but meet with the hearty approval of that hen-pecked Pro-German, the weak and vacillating husband of the "All-Highest" sister—and his former colleagues quite an array of treasonable charges are levelled. In the first place, they are charged with the illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1915, while other counts in the indictment include "the restoration to the Turks of Macedonian territory"—by which it should never be forgotten most of the terrible atrocities were made possible—"the surrender of the fortress of Edel to the Bulgarians"—which was an action of almost unparalleled perfidy, coming as it did the taking over of a large body of soldiers against their own inclination—"the violation of the treaty of alliance with Serbia"—which was a treachery of a particularly gross order towards a gallant ally—"the encouragement of indiscipline in the army and of German propaganda and terrorism among the public"—regarding which charges it will not be difficult to substantiate, as there is ample evidence to prove them up to the hilt. It is indeed extremely satisfactory to learn that the sycophantic flunkies of the wily "Tino" are at last about to get what they have long deserved.

Another German Mutiny Incident.

The report to the effect that German sailors at Ostend last week mutinied and refused to board submarines is full of significance. It seems to point to the fact that the recent victory in the German Navy was of a more sordid and more widespread character than at first appeared likely to be the case. This particular incident would also seem to indicate that the German sailors are not too willing to face the risks run in submarine warfare against Great Britain; who, it is now known, is coping more successfully than ever with the enemy's barbarous submarine campaign. If the mutiny in the German Navy is as serious as this, there is now good reason to believe, anything might happen, and as the German Government has allowed so much to leak out, it might fairly be argued that there may still be much that has not yet been divulged.

DAY BY DAY.

POOR HEALTH AND GOOD BUSINESS DON'T MAKE A GOOD PAIR.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the destruction of the German torpedo-boat S.90 at Tsingtao.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Returned. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and family returned from a holiday in North China to-day.

Brass Casting Stolen.

An employee of the Taikoo Dock was found yesterday leaving with a valuable brass casting concealed under his clothes, and when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Football.

The Hongkong Football Club meet the R.G.A. to-morrow on the club ground, starting at 4.30 p.m. The Club, who will play in white, will be represented by: Goldenberg; Briston and McCubbin; Rodger, Stewart and A. N. Other; Bellton, Wood, McTavish, Fletcher and A. N. Other.

A Cafe Incident.

A well-known local resident informs us that yesterday he went into a cafe and was surprised to see the "boys" carrying towels marked "Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen." As it was "Our Day," he could not stand the sight of these German cloths and succeeded in securing them and tearing them to pieces.

White Ants.

The excuse of a Japanese shopkeeper who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for obstructing the pavement in Queen's Road East by placing a quantity of wood there, was that the wood was full of white ants and he wanted to destroy them. The wood had since been burned. His Worship warned the defendant and discharged him.

Stolen Railway Plate.

A Chinese coolie was found carrying a steel sole plate belonging to the Kowloon-Canton Railway, yesterday at Yau-tai, and when arrested stated that he picked it up from a rubbish heap. The man was brought before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning and Inspector Gerrard stated that the plate must have been stolen from the depot by the bridge in Chatham Road. Sentence of 14 days' hard labour was passed.

Returned Banished's Theft.

After stealing a hammer from a stone-worker's workshop at Yau-tai, a Chinese was chased up the hillside and caught yesterday morning. When arrested it was found that he had been banished for five years. Charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment, the man was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

FANTASTICS

FAREWELL.

Last Performances To-night and To-Morrow.

The brilliant company of "Fantastics" will bid farewell to Hong Kong at their performances to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening. For to-night's performance, there will be a completely new bill presented. Miss E. French, the pretty blonde soprano, will be seen for the first time as a dancer in the "Shepherd's Dance." The two sisters, Mabel Nellie and Eddie Black, will present a big musical set, introducing flute, violin and vocal solos. Mr. Leonard Nelson will be heard in a budget of new songs, while Miss Hilda E. Head will do a new act, entitled "The Lady Slave." Miss Ivy Aldous and Mr. Fred Keeley will present a new dance, interspersed with new songs and jazz. Mr. Redhead Wilson and Mr. Fred Keeley will be seen in a new athletic abode, called "The Grey Ostrich." For to-morrow's matinee, children will be admitted at half price. The booking is at Moutiers.

"GENTLEMEN, MR. CHAPLIN!"

The Man and his Millions.

In all seriousness, let me introduce to you—Charlie Chaplin! Not the shadow that has trailed its baggy pants over the screen of every motion picture theatre in the world, but the Mr. Chaplin who, at 28, is earning more money than the President of the United States—not the clowning genius that the world knows, but the bright young man whose college boy aspect can hardly be reconciled with that battered derby and queer moustache.

I had the honour of being Mr. Chaplin's guest in Los Angeles for ten days, and, under his guidance, met many of the principal stars in filmdom, among whom were Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Fatty Ward, Theda Bara, and William S. Hart, but of all the picture actors there none impressed me more as more than Chaplin and Hart. Two more different types it would be difficult to imagine. Chaplin is bright, shrewd, with the attractive personality of a man with a wide knowledge of the world and its people. Hart is as rugged and true as the character he creates in the films.

The reader who has been astounded by the size of the reputed earnings of many movie stars has doubtless often wondered how nearly they approached the truth. I cannot speak with any degree of certainty regarding other players, but with reference to Mr. Chaplin, I am in a position to give almost the exact figures, because our company had a good deal to do with the making of the contract.

About a year ago Charlie Chaplin, who had become the premier screen comedian, springing from the comparative obscurity of an inconspicuous role in an English music hall pantomime act to world-wide popularity as a picture player, ended his contract with the Essanay, and went east to New York to sell his services to the highest bidder.

His popularity was attested by the crowds that clambered for admission whenever and wherever one of his films was exhibited. Immediately there was a scramble for his services, in which practically every big producing company participated. One company even sent one of its officers across the continent to accompany the actor to New York, and after his arrival he was kept a virtual captive for days while this concern's representatives laboured with him.

Finally, after days of bidding, it was announced that the Mutual Film Corporation had signed a contract with the comedian, he to receive £20,000 for eight pictures—and it is more than likely that he is receiving an even greater sum. Under his old contract he received £130,000 for his year's work—that is, roughly, \$10,000 a picture, or £200 a week, without counting the bonus. On the new basis of £200,000 for eight pictures, he will receive £25,000 a film—or £3,800 per week.

Although these are staggering sums, his work is worth the money. There is a fascination in watching him at work. I do not think there is a producer in America who pays such attention to detail—and, therein lies his success. Here is an instance: For two hours I watched him and his company rehearsing a scene in his next picture, which had been tentatively entitled, "The Bohemian," but which may be released as "The Immigrant." The set was a Bohemian cafe wherein Charlie was treating a lady friend to dinner. The bill shocked him into a realisation of his financial embarrassment. On the floor he suddenly spied a coin, which he attempted to secure without attracting the attention of anyone. For two solid hours Chaplin rehearsed that simple act of acquiring the coin. He went at it in all seriousness. He struggled with himself and the money. He tried to get it a hundred different ways—and never a smile, yet his antics had all convulsed with merriment. The whole scene, which took two hours to produce, flashes off the screen in just one minute.—W. Barrington Miller in the Sydney Sun.

SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

Active Preparations for a Conflict.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 18, as follows:

Fong Sing-to, the commander of Yunnan troops, after receiving instructions from the Tschun, is rapidly making preparations to go to Weichow. Eight machine guns, more than 10 cases of shells and 70,000 cartridges have been obtained from the arsenal and 30 junkies have been secured as transport, while the commander and staff will go by gunboat. The whole force will leave this afternoon. The Tschun has also ordered a number of battalions and outposts to keep guard along the East River and all the neighbouring districts near Weichow.

It is reported that the Tschun of Kienki, in order to prevent the Kwangtung armies from marching to Hsien, has placed two regiments of Northern soldiers near the territory of Kwangtung.

A circular telegram from Chow To-kong, Tschun of Szechuen, has reached Canton stating that during the six years of Re-publicanism the Province has suffered three times through the encroachments of Yunnan troops, and he will now fight with them to the last, once and for all.

A contract has been made between the Government and a Japanese firm for 2,500 tons of best coal, in five shipments, for the supply of the rebel cruisers, three of which will leave for Swatow to-morrow.

It is rumoured that Lung Chai-kwong, after receiving a secret telegram from the Premier that he would be supplied with ammunition from Shanghai if he would bring an army to attack Kwangtung via Kunchow and Liuchow, has held a secret meeting with military officers, after which an order for mobilisation was issued.

Information from Swatow states that all communications from outside are liable to be censored.

Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of the southern Visayas or northern Mindanao, filling up.

It is rather surprising to find an imposing medal, struck in commemoration of the new Triple Alliance, the Sultan of Turkey given the place of honour, with the German and Austrian Emperors gazing at him in admiration on either side. This is inscribed, "To God alone the Glory." "The Alliance of Spite" represents the Allies as a hideous-like monster, and "The Landing of the Indians at Marseilles" shows a British soldier pushing forward an obstinate little elephant, the effect being rather spoilt by the fact that five out of twelve French words of the inscription are incorrect!

A Russian General was walking through the streets of Petrograd when he noticed that he had just passed a soldier who failed to come to the salute. The General turned round and demanded of the private the reason of his negligence. "Well, barin," was the reply, "we are all equal now; I am as good as you. We are no longer subjects." A Jew who was passing joined in the discussion. "Salute," he cried. "I should think not; we are all alike now. We three are brothers." Without another word the soldier drew himself up, came to the most formal elaborate salute, and passed on.

Baron Rudolf von Staln (better known as Staln Pasha), to whose good offices Captain Stanley Wilson, M.P., attributes his release from internment in Austria, was Inspector-General of the Egyptian Forces when the outbreak of the present war raised a new crisis in his already eventful life. He could not fight against his Austrian fatherland, nor could he do anything to harm the country which he had served for 26 years, and which had lavished honours upon him. To meet the issue he relinquished his British and Egyptian commissions, returned to Vienna, and resigned himself to inactivity so long as the war lasted. However, when back in Austria, he discovered work for which he is admirably equipped. He attached himself to the Austrian Red Cross, and now is doing all he can to better the condition of prisoners of war, not only in Austria, but as part of a plan to bring about reciprocal agreements among all the nations in arm. Staln suffered enough himself as a prisoner of the Mahdi for 12 years, and so has the widest possible sympathy with any sort of captive.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Clean-shaven" writes to us from Kengtung as follows:—The Clapham Park authority on greatées and whiskers has a lofty disregard for the effects of fashion. Doubtless he has often marvelled at the fact that none of the great ones of the earth, until the last few centuries, wore bowler hats. I wonder if he is sure that none of his modern great ones ever tried to grow a moustache. Evidently he does not regard Lloyd George as a great statesman, or Kitchener, Haig and other famous soldiers of recent times as great generals. He is right to disregard the Kaiser—possibly also Hindenburg; but it is strange that he should overlook Charlie Chaplin.

A case of silver and bronze war medals, very much made in Germany, are now at the British Museum, and replicas can be seen at the Victoria and Albert. One of the most important celebrates Zeppelin raids on London, with a portrait of the late Count on one side and on the other an imaginative design of a Zeppelin about to alight on Tower Bridge, with fire and explosions in perspective. There is a profile of the Crown Prince on a specially big medal, with the latter Siegfried on the reverse, the latter killing a dragon with four heads—the lion for Belgium, the cock France, the bear for Russia, and the unicorn for England. Admiral von Tirpitz and Neptune figure on different sides of the same medal, the former beneath the inscription "Gott Strafe England," the latter seated on a submarine, looking very uncomfortable and shaking his fist at a sinking merchant ship.

It is rather surprising to find an imposing medal, struck in commemoration of the new Triple Alliance, the Sultan of Turkey given the place of honour, with the German and Austrian Emperors gazing at him in admiration on either side. This is inscribed, "To God alone the Glory." "The Alliance of Spite" represents the Allies as a hideous-like monster, and "The Landing of the Indians at Marseilles" shows a British soldier pushing forward an obstinate little elephant, the effect being rather spoilt by the fact that five out of twelve French words of the inscription are incorrect!

A Russian General was walking through the streets of Petrograd when he noticed that he had just passed a soldier who failed to come to the salute. The General turned round and demanded of the private the reason of his negligence. "Well, barin," was the reply, "we are all equal now; I am as good as you. We are no longer subjects." A Jew who was passing joined in the discussion. "Salute," he cried. "I should think not; we are all alike now. We three are brothers." Without another word the soldier drew himself up, came to the most formal elaborate salute, and passed on.

"OUR DAY."

Further Features of Yesterday's Celebration.

There were one or two features in connection with the "Our Day" activities on the Murray Parade Ground which, owing to the late hour, and the demands on our space, we were unable to mention in our lengthy report of yesterday.

The Ambulance Competition.

Chief among these is the result of the competition between the various Divisions of the St. John Ambulance, the eventual winners being the Victoria Division after what had proved to be a close and very interesting contest. At the conclusion of the work the shield was presented to Mr. J. F. Gross, as representing the winning team, by His Excellency the Governor, who, addressing the assembly, said:—"I have now to announce the result of the competition of this afternoon. Victoria Division wins—and it is very suitable on this day that is to come representing Victoria should win the shield. Saingpan is second, the Y. M. C. A. third and Queen's College fourth. In company drill Victoria were first, and in equipment they were first. In the stretcher drill Y. M. C. A. were first and in ambulance Saingpan was first. You will remember that this is the second year of this competition, for what is known as the Ralphs Shield, in recognition of the valuable service that Mr. Ralphs has given for the Brigade. Last year it was won by the Police Reserve; but unfortunately they have not been able to enter a team this year. I have to thank very much Deputy Surgeon-General, Major Morgan and Major Black for the trouble they have taken this afternoon in judging and I would like to mention the great satisfaction that it is to me to see the progress that has been made during the last year, for which I know I owe a great debt to Mr. Ralphs. I will now present the shield.

The men were then dismissed.

The Raffle Winners. The prizes, donas and the winners in the \$1 raffle were as follows:—

Woodstock typewriter, presented by Messrs. Bass and Co., won by A. Marks, ticket No. 1,020.

Smith Typewriter, presented by Messrs. Botelho and Co., won by Mrs. Nicholl, ticket No. 337.

Cigar, presented by the B. K. Cigar Store, H. Dickson, ticket No. 2,313.

Silver mounted lavender water bottle, presented by Messrs. Watson and Co., won by R. S. Vergette, ticket No. 298.

Wagonette, presented by Messrs. Powell and Co., won by Virginia Union, ticket No. 1,419.

Set of war pictures, presented by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, won by D. G. Eddy, ticket No. 11.

Chinese porcelain, presented by Messrs. Sun Co., won by N. H. Mody, ticket No. 288.

Two silver vases, presented by Messrs. Sincere and Co., won by J. H. Tarrant, ticket No. 2,527.

Two silver vase, presented by Messrs. Wing 'Oo Co., won by Nellie Reynolds, ticket No. 2,233.

Cigarette, presented by G. S. Egyptian Cigar Stores, won by A. Richards, ticket No. 322.

Picture made of used postage stamps, presented by Messrs. Grace & Co., won by J. M. E. Machado, ticket No. 1,760.

Oil Lamp, presented by the Standard Oil Co., won by Joan Cipin, ticket No. 296.

Pair of cloisonne vases, presented by Mr. N. L. Watson, won by H. E. Green, ticket No. 2,610.

Auction Sales.

One of the features of the late afternoon was the sale of roses, specially made for the occasion. The sale was conducted by the Hon. Mr. Cland-Seyver, C.M.G., Mr. Labrum, in the role of a "real live auctioneer" giving his assistance. No less than \$7,050 was realized at this sale. The highest price paid for a rose was \$800 by Sir Robert Ho Tong, for whom His Excellency was bidding, and who became the possessor of six roses at a cost of \$2,800. Mrs. Stabb paid \$650 for nine and Mr. Lau Chu Pak \$600. Master W. Stabb secured \$1,000 for \$650.

The following is the list of buyers and the prices paid:—

Sir Robert Ho Tong ... \$600

Mr. Lau Chu Pak ... \$550

Master W. Stabb ... \$200

Miss Stabb ...	250
H. E. the Governor ...	325
Mr. Ho Fock ...	250
Mr. Ho Kom Tong ...	300
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	300
Master W. Stabb ...	650
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	250
Mr. T. F. Hough ...	200
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	300
H. E. the Governor ...	200
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	800
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak ...	600
Mrs. Stabb ...	750
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	550
Master Stabb ...	250
Mr. Ho Fock ...	175
Mr. Ritchie ...	300

The last rose was put up again and won. Mr. Lau Chu Pak became the purchaser at \$150.

Mr. Labrum also conducted a sale of various articles which had been donated, and in a humorous manner not only attracted a large crowd but also secured prices which were in the highest sense satisfactory.

For an electric cooking range given by Messrs. Shewa Tomea and Co., who also gave an outboard motor and two electric fans, bidding mounted up so quickly that the \$100 stage was passed when H. E. the Governor, on behalf of Sir Robert Ho Tong, forced the price to \$200, at which figure the hammer fell. Mr. Reid paid \$34 for one fan and the other rose to \$36.

Bidding for the outboard motor was slow and it was knocked down to Mr. H. A. Lammet for \$100.

The Day's Finale.

Yesterday's celebrations were brought to a fitting conclusion by a fete in the Public Gardens last evening, which, brilliantly illuminated and densely thronged, presented a spectacle that will not soon be forgotten. Hongkong gardens are notorious for the way in which they lend themselves to schemes of night decoration and last evening the whole ground was a veritable fairyland of black and crimson. After one had gone through the squeeze of gaining admittance—the crowd being so large that the one entrance was unable to easily cope with it—the full splendour of the display of lights came to view and the band of 74th Punjabis, together with the Police Orchestra, were "discouraging a programme of music especially pleasing and appropriate to the occasion. Just prior to the presentation of the war films, which were to unfold a tale of heroism and sacrifice, the Punjabis band gave a well-expressed interpretation of the finer selections from "Faust," the swing and confidence of the Soldiers' Chorus conjuring up pictures of martial pride and pomp. It was not an altogether true index of what was to follow, for the mud-stained, heavy-laden and rather worn-looking men that were later shown as being "out there" doing what Liberty demands as the price of her existence, made the kind of glory that Goncourt finds in his strains, seem tawdry and all tinsel. The soldier of the pipe-clayed belt and shiny boot was absent; it was the men who endure with a grim earnestness the modern intensification of destruction who gave out of the screen on to a well-dressed throng of sympathisers, sitting under the stars of an eastern night. There was something incongruous about it all, so vivid was the contrast between the lives of the depicted warriors and the immediate lives of the watchers, yet there was something also that could be called an affinity—it was the Red Cross. One had only to think of this symbol of merciful ministrations, realises that the whole day had been devoted to strengthening the Society's funds and capabilities for future work, and that the men who struggled among the mud-logged fields of France would have said "Thank you" had they been able to speak out of the picture, to understand that a bond of practical sympathy was uniting the watchers and the watched. That bond was the only thing that really mattered, for the story of endeavour to wrest the soil of France from the grasp of an invading enemy was unfolded, and realised that the pleasure of buying a rose in the afternoon of participating in the afternoon's gaiety and of being permitted to enjoy the calm night made but little means of telling until the count.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

It is not much trouble

to ask for *Summer Collars* by name

and you'll have no trouble with style, fit or comfort when you get what you ask for.

WE STOCK 20 DIFFERENT STYLES AND NEARLY ALL IN QUARTER INCH FITTINGS.

MACKINTOSHMen's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

WE LITHOGRAPH
OR PRINT
POSTERS --
PROGRAMMES
MENUS etc., etc.
AT SHORT NOTICE

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"OUR + DAY."EVENING FETE AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS
REPETITION PERFORMANCE this evening (FRIDAY)

at 8.45.

Programme the same as yesterday evening.
All unused tickets for yesterday evening of \$1 and upwards, or payment of \$1 at the Gates, will entitle to entrance and a seat without further charge.

To avoid any crowding the Gates will be opened this evening at 8.15.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND.—On the Murray Parade Ground yesterday afternoon a K.G.Y. of a type used for safe or strong box. Owner can have the same on applying to the undersigned and paying for the cost of this advertisement L. N. Lee, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOENTOER."

having arrived from MAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 25th October, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th October, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

Agents.

Hongkong 19th October, 1917.

WANTED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

**COLUMBIA**
GRAFONOLAS

LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.
BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS,

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS.—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TEL. NO. 135.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

London via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

London & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steamship, with Modern Accommodation.

Excellent Table. Reduced First-Class Fare.

SS. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

A. H. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly-qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE.

TELE. 1083.

DE VILLE ROAD.

SHIPPING

NISSON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Tokawa Maru	T. 15,130	SATUR, 8th Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	Kaga Maru	T. 12,500	THURS, 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Katori Maru	T. 21,000	SATUR, 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru	T. 21,000	WED, 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe	Aki Maru	T. 12,500	SATUR, 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Yokohama Maru	T. 12,500	SATUR, 20th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru	T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 4th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Suez, Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 232 & 233.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers. Tons. Leaves Hongkong.

TEYOU MARU 20,000 25th Oct.

HIPPO MARU 11,000 10th Nov.

SHINTO MARU 22,000 23rd Nov.

PERSIA MARU 19,000 7th Dec.

KOREA MARU 18,000 19th Dec.

SIBERIA MARU 15,000 31st Dec.

The SS. "NISSON MARU" and SS. "PERSIA MARU" sail from Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leaves Hongkong.

AYU MARU 15,500 1st Dec.

KIYO MARU 17,200 7th Dec.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 14th Dec.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjilsonard 25th Oct. S.S. Tjikembang Bintang Aracan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone Nos. 1574.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

HAIPHONG Loksang Sat., 20th Oct. at 7 a.m.

MANILA Yuen Sang Sat., 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN Mausang Tues., 23rd Oct. at noon.

HAIPHONG Taksang Wed., 24th Oct. at 7 a.m.

MANILA Loongsang Sat., 27th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kojo and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a duly qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars application to Agent.

SHANGHAI LINE—Calls approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes at weekly intervals. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessel with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Calls approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at 10 a.m. when possible.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodations for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTHAN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Shanghai and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ghato.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Yingchow	21st Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	23rd Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	25th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhul	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Hulchow	28th Oct. at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A GREEK SENSATION.

Ex-Ministers to be Tried.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry has recommended the trial by the High Courts of members of the Stoeloudis' Cabinet, with the exception of Admiral Goudoaritis, for acts of illegality.

The Charge.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the charges against the Ministers of M. Stoeloudis' Government include the illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1915, the restoration to the Turks of Macedonian territory, the surrender of the fortress of Edipol to the Bulgarians, the violation of the Treaty of Alliance with Serbia, the encouragement of indiscipline in the Army and of German propaganda and terrorism among the public.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

An Extremely Obscure Situation.

London, October 18.
An extremely obscure situation has developed in Paris. Since the Chamber voted confidence in M. Poincaré and the Cabinet on October 16, there has been a secret sitting, at which apparently differences arose between the leading politicians about the peace question. Moreover, M. Poincaré's explanations at the public sitting and his methods of dealing with M. Daudet's accusation against M. Malvy, failed to please the Chamber. Consequently a Cabinet crisis appears to be impending. The reconstruction of the Cabinet will largely depend on the attitude of the Socialists, who, while standing outside the Ministry, exercise predominant influence. It is impossible to say whether the crisis is due to quarrels of politicians or whether there are deeper underlying motives.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that martial law has been revoked. The Minister for War has resigned and General Marina has been appointed his successor.

TUBERCULOSIS IN AUSTRIAN ARMY.

London, October 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, a message from Vienna states that tuberculosis prevailed in the Austrian Army to the extent of 63 per cent for the first half of 1916, compared with 12 per cent during the first half of 1915.

FOOD RIOTS IN BOHEMIA.

London, October 18.
An interpellation in the Reichsrath revealed serious food riots at Pilzen in August. Seventy shops were plundered and the troops fired, killing and wounding several people. Martial law has been proclaimed.

LEAVE FOR WAR HEROES.

London, October 18.
Whilst the War Office is unable to grant general exemption from Overseas to all the heroes of the early days of the war, arrangements are being made to meet hard cases.

A NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR?

London, October 18.
A message from Amsterdam says that the sudden return of Count von Bismarck to Berlin has caused rumours that he is succeeding Dr. Michaelis, as Chancellor.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND WAR CREDITS.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a conference of the German Social Democrats at Wiesbaden has rejected by 284 votes to 26 an independent Socialist motion in favour of the Social Democrats voting against War Credits.

DEATH OF BRITISH NOVELISTS.

London, October 18.
Mr. Claude Askew and Mrs. Alice Askew died from exhaustion after being rescued from raft.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

London, October 18.
Oilfield Strike Ended.
Reuter's correspondent at Baku says that the strike in the oilfield has ended, most of men's demands having been conceded.

A Strike of Chemists.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the strike of chemists has begun. Only thirty-two out of 250 chemists shops in Petrograd are allowed to open.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH MEMORIAL TABLET.

Paris, October 17.
A marble tablet to the memory of Capt. Geymer is being placed in the Chamber of Deputies.

RUSSIANS DESTROY BRIDGES.

Petrograd, October 17.
The Russian artillery yesterday destroyed a number of enemy bridges being thrown across the Dvina.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE.

London, October 17.
The Press Bureau states that the competition in designs for a memorial plaque for the next of kin of the killed closes at the end of 1917, to enable members of the forces serving overseas and artists resident in the Dominions to participate.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STIRRING TALES OF HEROISM.

London, October 17.

Further stirring stories of heroism are related in the "Gazette," which announces the names of nine new Victoria Cross winners. One of the most striking instances is that of Private Harry Brown, late of the Canadian infantry. A strong enemy counter-attack captured a position and caused a most critical situation. All the wires were cut and it was of the utmost importance that Headquarters should be informed of the position. Brown and another soldier were given a message and ordered to deliver it at all costs. The other messenger was killed and Brown had his arm shattered, but he proceeded through an intense barrage until he reached close to the support lines and found an officer. Brown was so spent that he fell down at the dugout steps, but retained consciousness long enough to hand over the message saying "Important message." He then became unconscious and died a few hours later. His devotion to duty was of the highest and undoubtedly prevented the temporary loss of the position and many casualties.

Sergeant Frederick Hobson, Canadian Infantry.—During a strong enemy counter-attack a shell buried a Lewis gun in a forward post in a communication trench leading to the enemy lines and killed all the crew except one. Hobson, though not a gunner, grasping the great importance of the post, rushed from his trench, dug out the gun and got it into action against the enemy who were advancing down the trench and across the open. The gun jammed and Hobson, though wounded, rushed at the enemy and held them back single-handed with his bayonet and clubbed rifle until he was killed by rifle shot. Meanwhile the surviving gunner repaired the gun and, reinforcements shortly afterwards arriving, the enemy were beaten off. Hobson's valour and devotion to duty saved a most serious situation.

The remaining recipients are all of British regiments including Sergeant John Carmichael, North Staffordshire who, in order to save his comrades, placed his steel helmet over a burning grenade and stood on it. The grenade exploded and blew him out of the trench, seriously injuring him. This splendid act of resource and self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many men.

Lance-Sergeant John Moynihan of the Irish Guards, although surrounded by the enemy, being without water and with only a little food, held with fifteen men an advanced post for ninety-six hours. On the morning of the fifth day a large force of the enemy advanced to dislodge him, whereupon he attacked the enemy bombing and machine-gunning them most effectively. Being surrounded by superior numbers he led his men back in a charge through the enemy, reaching a stream between his post and the line. He and a private covered the retirement while the remainder crossed the stream, and when the whole of his force was safely across, Moynihan himself crossed under a shower of bombs. His endurance, skill and devotion to duty enabled him to bring his entire force safely out of action.

(Continued on page 10.)

"A" COMPANY.

Sunday, 21st instant.—N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Platoons who have not fired Part 1, (practices 1, 2, 3 and 4) of the Annual Musketry Course will attend.—Corpl. W. H. Bell, H. R. L. Duggin and H. T. Jackman, Lce. Corp. A. O. Lang, Privates G. W. C. Burnett, J. H. C. Goodman, G. F. Nightingale, W. L. Patten, D. J. J. S. H. Dodwell, and F. Graham.

5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction.

Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 26th instant.—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at King's Park Range. The following will attend.—Privates G. M. Lakin, L. D. McNicoll and A. T. Stubbs, 5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction.

Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 23rd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction.

Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 24th instant.—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 3 and 8, at King's Park Range. The men who fire on 22nd instant will attend. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4.

Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 24th instant.—6.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters, Musketry instruction.

Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 21st instant.—6.30 a.m. N.C.O.s and men detailed by Lieut. Wright, parade at Staines Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon City, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at Kowloon "B" Range.

Monday, 22nd instant.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns at Kowloon Dock, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 24th instant.—6.15 p.m. Men detailed below, at Headquarters:—Privates Fraser, Harper, Jack, Lebram, Logan, Macdonald, A. McKern, Finguer, Todd.

Thursday 25th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 4 Gun, at Headquarters.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Gun, at Headquarters.

Any Hongkong residents attached to Nos. 1 and 2 guns unable to attend at Kowloon Dock on Tuesday will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 5.15 p.m.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables.

Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Wednesday, 24th instant.—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at Peak Range, the following will attend:—Sergeant G. M. Morton Smith, Corp. L. N. Leslie, Privates T. J. Fisher, J. A. Ridge, and E. Howard, Office in Charge, 2nd Lieutenant Maxon.

Thursday 25th instant.—5.15 p.m. at Jockey Club Stables.

Dress, Drill order.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Dress for all parades, Clean Fatigues.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes, Right and Left Half Sections, at Headquarters.

Tuesday 23rd instant.—5.15 p.m. "A" Class, Right and Left Half Sections, at Happy Valley, Station Work.

Thursday 25th instant.—5.15 p.m. "B" and "C" Classes at Headquarters.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. "A" Class at Happy Valley, Station Work.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday 23rd instant.—5.30 p.m. Drill at Headquarters.

RECOILLESS.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

Dress, Drill order.

On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company; 22nd, Machine Gun Company; 23rd, "A" Company; 24th, "A" Company; 25th, "A" Company; 26th, "A" Company; 27th, "A" Company.

ORDINARY OFFICER.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

Dress, Drill order.

On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company; 22nd, Machine Gun Company; 23rd, "A" Company; 24th, "A" Company; 25th, "A" Company; 26th, "A" Company; 27th, "A" Company.

RECOILLESS.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

Dress, Drill order.

On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company; 22nd, Machine Gun Company; 23rd, "A" Company; 24th, "A" Company; 25th, "A" Company; 26th, "A" Company; 27th, "A" Company.

RECOILLESS.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

Dress, Drill order.

On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company; 22nd, Machine Gun Company; 23rd, "A" Company; 24th, "A" Company; 25th, "A" Company; 26th, "A" Company; 27th, "A" Company.

RECOILLESS.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

Dress, Drill order.

On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company; 22nd, Machine Gun Company; 23rd, "A" Company; 24th, "A" Company; 25th, "A" Company; 26th, "A" Company; 27th, "A" Company.

RECOILLESS.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

Dress, Drill order.

On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company; 22nd, Machine Gun Company; 23rd, "A" Company; 24th, "A" Company; 25th, "A" Company; 26th, "A" Company; 27th, "A" Company.

RECOILLESS.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

Dress, Drill order.

On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company; 22nd, Machine Gun Company; 23rd, "A" Company; 24th, "A" Company; 25th, "A" Company; 26th, "A" Company; 27th, "A" Company.

RECOILLESS.

Monday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground under Sergeant Oxberry, Corp. Edgcombe and Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

Friday 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.1.17), at Headquarters, Lecture on Musketry Instruction by Corp. Meade.

Dress, Drill order.

On duty 21st instant, Machine Gun Company

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 3, 1917.

SUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.	
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	
Prime Cut	21	
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	20	
Roast—Shiu	18	
Breast—Ngau Nam	18	
Soup—Tong Yuk	20	
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	30	
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	No. 1 26	
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	9	
Bullock's Brains	No. 1 26	
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 45	
corned—Ham Ngau Li	60	
Head—Ngau Tau	30	
Heart—Ngau Sun	lb. 13	
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18	
Foot—Ngau Keuk	each 10	
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	9	
Tail—Ngau Mei	18	
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 12	
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tai-keuk	set \$1.00	
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb. 28	
Leg—Yeung Poi	28	
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	24	
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	16	
Pigs' Chidings—Chu Chong	4	
Brains—Chu No	per set 3	
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 14	
Fry—Chu Chap	20	
Head—Chu Tau	each 10	
Heart—Chu Sam	10	
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb. 30	
Liver—Chu Kon	24	
Pork, Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	28	
Leg—Chu Pei	28	
Loin	28	
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21	
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60	
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8	
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12	
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 26	
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Teai	—	
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	24	
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	26	
Veal—Ngau Tei Yuk	20	
Sausages—Ngau Tei Cheung	No. 1 20	

FISH.

	Cts.	
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 26	
Bream—Pin Yu	18	
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18	
Carp—Li Yu	22	
Catfish—Chik Yu	14	
Codfish—Mou Yu	16	
Crabs—Hai	18	
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	18	
Dab—Sha Man Yu	32	
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10	
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10	
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14	
Fresh water—Tsan Sui Yu	18	
Yellow—Wong Sin	34	
Frogs—Tin Kai	36	
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44	
Gudgeon—Pak Pan Yu	17	
Herrings—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Wu Yu	26	
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Wu Yu	26	
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Mackerel—Chi Yiu	22	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24	
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	
Perch—Tau Lo	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	
Herring—Tso Pak	22	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	
Labras—Wong Fa Yu	10	
Lobster—Lung Ha	29	
Macker		

THE LEADER

In
Turkish
Cigarettes



In
Turkish
Cigarettes

FROM ALL TOBACCO STORES.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE:

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Patahau, Oban Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects is China, Siam, Siberia and Portunus East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yenan and Mengku and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold coins, gold or unmanufactured including gold and articles consisting partly or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewelry of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs made that senders of parcels addressed to France, Canada and Australia fill in the columns of the reverse of the Customs Declaration particularly and clearly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is further absolutely necessary to show in the airmail declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A declaration to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 19th, 1917. 55m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines and South Formosa, and, with few exceptions, has decreased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone probably continues to move eastward, and another appears to be forming over N. China; an area of relatively low pressure occupies the central portion of the China Sea. Fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 77.65 inches against an average of 79.49 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

E. & N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.

N.E. winds, strong.

2 Formosa Channel.

N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China be-

The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-

Between E.E. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 19, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On day. On day.

Barometer 29.89 29.91 29.91

Temperature 60 76 73

Humidity 47 83 71

Wind/Direction E. E. E.S.E.

Force 4 4 4

Weather b b b

0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest ever air Temperature on the 18th to 19th.

18th to 19th.

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 19, 1917.

C. W. JEFFRIES.

TIDE TABLE.

From 15th Oct. to 21st Oct.

	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.
Mon.	11.15	1.15
Tues.	11.15	1.15
Wed.	11.15	1.15
Thurs.	11.15	1.15
Fri.	11.15	1.15
Sat.	11.15	1.15
Sun.	11.15	1.15

in morning. in afternoon.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Massuer.

For your experience.

Formerly in Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES

IF PREFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER

GRAND PRIZE

ASAHI BREWERY CO., LTD.

SPECIALLY BREWED

FOR EXPORT.

ASAHI BREWERY CO., LTD.

ASAHI BREWERY CO., LTD.